The CAROLINA FARMER

Owned by North Carolina's Rural Electric Cooperatives / January 1963

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CAROLINA FARMER

'. 18 *January, 1963* *No. 1*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
TARHEEL ELECTRIC
MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

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EXECUTIVE MANAGER
. BOX 1699 • RALEIGH, N. C.

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VER—The Cataloochee Ski Slopes Maggie Valley, west of Asheville, act throngs of sportsmen. If re's no natural snow, machines e over to do the job. Electric es stretching past the ski lodge those of Haywood EMC, with dquarters in nearby Waynes-e. Photo is by Charles Larsen of te Department of Conservation d Development.

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AROUND THE HOUSE
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Awakening

Seldom — if ever — has the consuming public been forced to take the broadsides the monopoly power companies threw at them last month in North Carolina.

The boldness of the attack shocked even some of those in the camp of the enemy. People who were formerly unconcerned suddenly began to ask why all this was going on.

Prominent citizens—including the Governor—and most of the state's newspapers reacted to the power company strategy with strong statements.

It all added up to the public being awakened to the dangers involved in allowing the power companies to gain too much control over the processes which are supposed to protect the consumers.

Here's what led to the awakening: First the almost unbelievable finding that it is "in the public interest" for Nantahala Power and Light Company to abandon its customers to Duke Power Company. And following quickly was the release of the General Statutes Commission draft of proposed utility laws—a draft which offers the consumer little and, in addition, blueprints the destruction of the rural electrification program.

These actions, along with a stepped-up, costly power company advertising campaign against rural electrification, could hardly fail to arouse the public.

It's doubtful the people of North Carolina are going to stand by and let the power companies trample on them at will. The big battle in the coming General Assembly may well feature the people against the power companies.

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THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*

One of the boys, says Charles Craven, **The News and Observer** columnist, remarked the other day that with all the "food for thought" one of the local power companies was putting out, it might be a good idea to go back to the medieval custom of having food-tasters to check for poison.

That's good, but not as good as Charles' front page remark a year or so ago, when he said that Carolina Power and Light Company's float in the Christmas parade "looked like a TVA dam!"

●

Bruce Roberts, photographer who formerly snapped pictures for the Charlotte newspapers and elsewhere around the state, has a new book of photographs on the market.

It's called "The Face of North Carolina," and contains some remarkable photographs of the Tar Heel State.

One of the book's photos was on the cover of **The Carolina Farmer** some months ago. At least two others appeared on the inside pages of our magazine.

The book is a must for photography fans, those who like historical photos—or most anyone who enjoys seeing good photographs of the people and places they see and enjoy around our state.

●

How many New Year's resolutions have you broken by now? I'm proud to report that I have broken only one so far. The reason it went so quickly was that the very act of making the resolution broke the resolution.

Why?

Because I resolved not to make any more New Year's resolutions.

I hope you're having better luck.

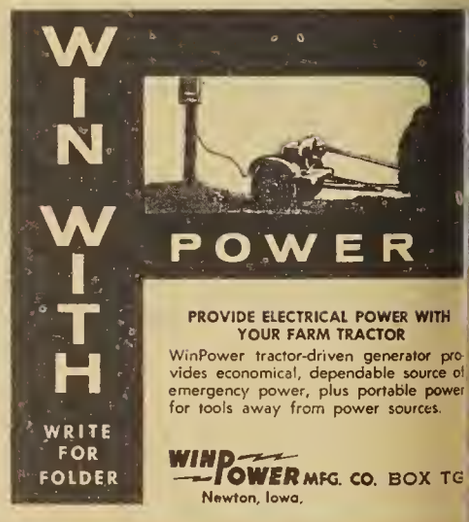
●

Utilities Commissioner Thoma Eller's vigorous dissent to th Commission's decision on the Na tahala Power and Light Compan case is practically a best-seller i the mountains of Western Nort Carolina.

Our Nantahala "correspondent from up that way, J. P. Brady o the **Franklin News**, says copies o the dissent are winding their wa up and down the valleys of th Nantahala area.

The Franklin Press reprinte the 56-page dissent in three in stallments. Brady reports that e tra copies are being gobbled up.

Excerpts from the dissent a pear on pages 8 and 9.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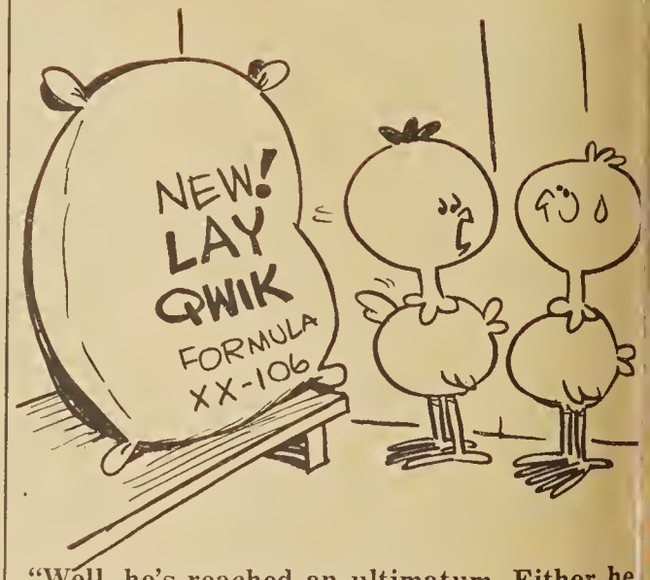


"Well, he's reached an ultimatum. Either he gets eggs for breakfast or we get this!"

Blueprint for Destruction

Rural electrification people n't expect a whole lot out of the neral Statutes Committee re- t on revisions of utilities laws. But when it came out last nth, they were shocked at the dness of the obvious attempt to troy rural electric co-ops.

One section in the pro- ed new utilities laws would e "investor-owned" power com- ies the right to buy out rural ctric cooperatives.

The report quickly drew criti- m from many quarters in the te—including Governor Terry ford, who pointed to possible flict of interest on the part of ne Commission members.

At least two on the committee attorneys for private power npanies.

The Governor said, "I think it uld be well if the members of . . . Commission who feel any sible conflict of interest should qualify themselves in any vote the final recommendations to submitted."

. C. Brown Jr., TEMA's exec- ve manager, said, "It is an un- statement to say that the Com- sion report fails to suggest a sonable degree of protection the consumer against the well- umented excesses of monopoly lity operation. The preliminary ft, if adopted by the General sembly, would result in the al destruction of the rural elec- program."

Brown said, "These proposals m calculated to make it impos- le, if not illegal, for rural peo- to own their own electric sys- s. To that extent, it goes to heart of a basic American edom of citizens to organize the purpose of service."

The administrator of the al Electrification system, Nor- n Clapp, said the proposal was thout precedent."

n a letter to TEMA, Clapp said, it had been included in the ginal Electric Membership Cor- ation Act, it is doubtful that al North Carolina would have the power and communications service it is enjoying today."

Clapp wrote the letter in response to a request by Tarheel Electric that his agency check the draft proposals. In making his comment, Clapp said he was restricting them "to matters having a bearing upon the interests and responsibilities of this agency (REA). In so limiting our statement, we recognize the legislative prerogatives of your state, the exercise of which is entirely for determination by the people of North Carolina."

The proposal, Clapp said, "would reward a quarter century of devoted effort with extinction and make a hollow mockery of a cause founded upon the fundamental American principles of self-help and self-determination. We feel strongly that the rural people who invested their time,

(Continued on page 23)

"Beautiful, Simply Beautiful!"

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

★ *Building local industries*

★ *A blueprint for destruction*

By J. C. Brown Jr.

THE REA and rural electric cooperatives are proving themselves just adaptable to the needs of their communities as they did in 1936, wh the chief need was for reliable, low-cost electricity.

Through the REA-backed Rural Areas Development program, loc rural electric systems have pitched in with other community business and institutions and provided capital to attract industry and provide em ployment for the sons and daughters of farmers who no longer can fi jobs on the farm.

THE RURAL electric cooperatives have used their experience to gui prospective industries to sources of capital. On some occasions, operati under Section 5 of the REA Act, they have lent these community-back enterprises money for the electrical part of their plants.

Nationally, the pay-off since January, 1961, has been 53,000 ne jobs for local people in new industries, based upon projections of a surv of rural electric systems. The cooperatives have put up, in loan funds these new businesses, only about $1 to every $250 from others who we interested in maintaining a strong economic climate in rural America.

REA Administrator Norman Clapp last month hailed this as "seed money In several hundred communities, 53,000 men and women will take hon paychecks tonight instead of going to a welfare office for an unemployme pittance.

Private investors in these businesses—which range from a ski resc in a once-depressed area of Illinois to a manufacturing plant in Nor Carolina—are already beginning to open envelopes containing dividen from their faith in the future of rural America.

AND WHAT about the rural electric cooperatives and REA which plant the seed? Their reward: In North Carolina, the Carolina Power and Lig Company is spending precious rate-payers money to condemn the cooper tives for their efforts in Rural Areas Development. The power compani even succeeded in getting a resolution through the American Farm Bure Convention criticising this co-op effort toward rural well-being.

But there is a plus side, too. A cooperative is where its consumers are. Unlike an absentee-owned company, it can't pull up stakes and relocate when the economic climate gets rough where it is. Not only does it have a heart for its member-owners, the cooperative must—for an economic reason—do what it can to help enhance their well-being. Cooperatives do not depend upon a dole. They depend upon providing a service to members who have the means to pay for it.

WHY DOES Carolina Power and Light Company want the cooperatives out of Rural Areas Development? Why does it want economic poverty along the lines of the rural electric cooperatives? We've never understood why the dog in the manger wouldn't let the cow eat the hay, and so we've no satisfactory answer to Carolina Power and Light's position.

★

THE GENERAL Statutes Commission has outlined a blueprint for the final destruction of rural electrification. It would bring your rural electric cooperative under the unfriendly hand of the N. C. Utilities Commission, and then provide for the acquisition of your property by private power companies.

Two of the members of the General Statutes Commission are power company lawyers. They are Sen. Lunsford Crew, retained by Virginia Electric Power Company, and Reid Thompson, an employee of Carolina Power and Light Company.

(What is it that CP&L says in its ads? "You can't play and referee, too.")

THE GOVERNOR of the State doesn't think it's right to referee and play at the same time. In a recently released statement Terry Sanford hit at possible conflicts of interest. "I think it would be well if the members of the General Statutes Commission who feel any possible conflict of interest should disqualify themselves in any vote on the final recommendations to be submitted," he said.

"As specific areas come under consideration, he continued, "there could develop some conflicts of interest. It is obvious that a lawyer representing or connected with a co-op, a city government, or a utilities company would have a conflict of interest in voting on the final recommendations relating to the revision of the utilities laws."

Although the Governor didn't mention it in his statement, at least two members of the commission have power company connections. None have any connections with electric membership corporations.

— By Eller, Scott —

Nantahala Decision Hit

By DICK PENCE

A LONG-AWAITED decision by the State Utilities Commission in the Nantahala Power and Light Company affair was handed down last month. When it came, its disregard for the public interest brought cries of outrage from the mountains of Western North Carolina and throughout the state.

In a tersely worded 16-page order, the majority of the Commission (Chairman Harry T. Westcott, Sam O. Worthington, Clarence H. Noah and R. Brookes Peters) found it—ironically—in the "public interest" for Nantahala to sell its distribution system in far western North Carolina to Duke Power Company. The decision came almost a year after the bitterly fought case was heard by the Commission.

No decision was handed down—nor is one expected—in the equally bitterly fought companion case in which Nantahala seeks an announced one-third increase in rates. These rates have been in effect under "bond" since July of 1961.

Opponents of the sale to Duke, including Haywood Electric Membership Corporation (Waynesville, N. C.) and Blue Ridge Electric Association (Young Harris, Ga.), have announced they would appeal to Superior Court.

That they would have solid footing in their appeal was evidenced by the 56-page dissent to the order filed by Commissioner Thomas Eller, who presided at the hearing.

Showing a flair for the dramatic as well as a feeling for the public interest, Eller said, "The grave conditions of law and morality which . . . have been brought to the surface in this case and its companion 'bonded' rate increase case are among the most critical ever raised in North Carolina."

His opening paragraph went to the heart of the issue: **"The question of whether the water power resources of an entire section of this state henceforth shall be arrogated to the private use and special advantage of a single large private holding company in a foreign state to the complete exclusion of the public in North Carolina is at stake."**

Nantahala is owned by the Aluminum Company of America, which is located in Tennessee. Under terms of the order, Nantahala would retain all of its hydroelectric facilities in North Carolina, which then would be used to supply power to the parent company.

"As the public agency solely responsible," continued Eller, "the Commission has been asked by Alcoa to preside in the public name over these ceremonies convened for the unvoiced—but nonetheless real — unlawful private purpose of conferring upon Alcoa of Tennessee the most specially preferred of gifts and emoluments: permanent, exclusive, and private use and benefit of the richest public jewel in Western Carolina: the bountiful, the beautiful, natural water resources bestowed upon all inhabitants of this corner of the earth from the time of Genesis; resources which those inhabitants under representative government . . . have suffered to be flooded upon their homesteads and ha nessed there solely for the pr cedent use and benefit of tho citizens living and working at t foot of the mile-high mountai from which those waters spill."

He continued: "The people's u of their greatest natural asset a pears lost forever. The cancer private appeasement now has trespassed upon the body of pu lic principle until, as in acco plished seduction, the only cour remaining is to whimper in t voice of the wandering wind."

Eller scored Nantahal reason for wanting to sell: 1965, the company said, it will n have enough firm power to me the needs of its North Caroli customers. "Rather than 'runni out' of sources of power for t public," commented Eller, "alte nate sources of power abound f Nantahala as they do for fe other public utilities. . . . TV which sponsors the lowest electr rates in the nation, **offers to su ply Nantahala with all the pow it needs for its franchised ter tory for the foreseeable future TVA wholesale rates.** . . . The m jority does not mention that Na **tahala is fully interconnected wi the resources of the largest pow system in the world and has su an offer from it."**

In his dissent, Eller aske "How could it possibly be th . . . convenience and necessity . requires and justifies a call Duke Power Company to purcha coal in Tennessee, transport it South Carolina, there convert to steam-electricity, and transm it back across the mountain rang

"The cancer of private appeasement now has so trespassed upon the body of public principle—until, as in accomplished seduction, the only course remaining is to whimper in the voice of the wandering wind."

ough duplicate facilities on litional private land—again demned for the same purpose l along side of the facilities eady placed there by condemion — to mountainous North olina for public use within the dows of Nantahala's then pri- e water power generating stans, which are simultaneously ding all their low-cost hydroctric energy output to one exsive consumer in the state of nessee? In common reasoneness, this is carrying too many ls to too many Newcastles."

Eller was joined in his cry against the action by ers. One such outcry came from bert W. Scott, master of the rth Carolina State Grange, who d, "The whole deal is rotten to core."

Said Scott, "Apparently, the mmission has either lost sight its purpose or the majority of members are dominated by the vate power lobby."

"As is so often the case when power lobby is involved," he d, "the public gets the short l of the deal. The Utilities Comssion has ruled in favor of the wer interests and against the blic. This decision was made in te of the fact that the conner-owned electric companies the area also offered to purase Nantahala's facilities and ovide its customers with lowst power."

At the outset of the hearing lywood EMC and Blue Ridge ctric Association had sought mission from the Commission buy Nantahala's distribution stem and serve the area with TVA power at standard TVA rates. At a reopening of the hearing the two co-ops backed a proposal whereby TVA would furnish the power directly to Nantahala for resale at TVA rates. Before the "bonded" increase, Nantahala's rates were slightly higher than those of TVA distributors. The "bonded" rates are about a third higher than the old rates, which puts them just higher than Duke's present rates.

Since the decision was announced, events have proceeded much as had been predicted by some observers a year earlier.

The day following the release of the Commission's order allowing the sale to Duke, Duke announced a rate reduction of $610,000—less than a dollar a consumer. While undoubtedly designed to do so, this move failed to placate ruffled feelings in the mountains.

Then—also as predicted—Nantahala announced that it would rescind the "bonded" rate increase and refund nearly $1.2 million dollars to its customers—contingent on the prompt completion of the sale of its distribution system to Duke. Immediately following this announcement, citizens of western North Carolina reacted to what they considered an attempt to bribe them with their own money to drop their opposition—they agreed to appeal the decision of the Commission to Superior Court.

It is felt that the case will eventually reach the Supreme Court of North Carolina—which sharply rapped Nantahala and Alcoa in a rate-case opinion nearly 10 years ago.

Tarheel Adds Staff Member

Rebekah Rivers has been named coordinator of educational development by Tarheel Electric Membership Association, trade-service organization of North Carolina's rural electric co-ops.

J. C. Brown Jr., executive manager of the association, said that Miss Rivers is filling a newly-created post and will be working with management and director educational programs carried on by the cooperatives.

For the past 14 months Miss Rivers has been assistant editor of "North Carolina Education," published by the North Carolina Education Association. Prior to that she was for nine years assistant editor of THE CAROLINA FARMER, which is published by Tarheel Electric.

Miss Rivers was Raleigh's Community Ambassador to Finland in 1957 and is presently a member of the Raleigh Community Ambassador board of directors. She also has been active in many other civic affairs.

A graduate of Appalachian State Teachers College, she is a past officer of that college's alumni association.

Becky Rivers

AN AGED woman, living alone in a small trailer, with no close relatives, was too feeble to care for herself without assistance. Improper diet and inadequate personal care made frequent hospitalization necessary.

An 80-year-old man with no children had been self-reliant and managed his old-age assistance grant well until he suffered a broken hip. When dismissed from the hospital he returned home, but there was no one to help him with meals, buy food, and assist him with personal needs. He could not afford a nurse, a maid, or a housekeeper, and actually did not need full-time services from any of these.

The mother of five small children, whose father had deserted them, was unable, because of lack of training and education, to budget wisely, to prepare food properly, or to perform her household duties with skill. What she needed was someone to help her learn how to plan meals, how to buy food, how to keep house, how to provide better care for her children. The family tried to meet

The "Homemaker," along with the caseworker and other profession workers, has become a successful part of North Carolina's publi welfare program. This relatively new program—called "Homemak Service"—is helping to lift the level of living in many families.

HOMEMAKER SERVICE

A Growing Program in Public Welfare in North Carolina

By Bernadette W. Hoyle

their daily needs with the small aid to dependent children grant they received from the county department of public welfare, but try as she might, the mother was never able to manage.

These are typical cases among the hundreds which are now being helped by a fairly new program in county departments of public welfare in North Carolina. Called "Homemaker Service," this program, now in effect in 15 counties and employing 54 women, is helping to lift the level of living in many families. It is making it possible for older people to stay in their own homes by having a little regular help with tasks which they cannot manage alone. This, of course, is much more economical than cost of care in a home for the aged or in a hospital. Homemaker Service may postpone or eliminate entirely the need for an aged person to leave his own home.

The program helps the individual help himself. It stresses aiding him to continue to meet his own daily needs or to regain self care.

In families with children, mothers are being taught how to cook, how to keep house, how care for their children, and, general, how to be contributi citizens in their communities.

As a means of preserving a strengthening the home, and p viding adequate home care children or elderly people duri periods of crisis, acute or chro illnesses, Homemaker Service h proved its worth. So much, in fa that many other county depa ments of public welfare are cluding Homemaker Service their budgets.

Homemakers are empl ed by the county departments public welfare. The homemak are mature women, competent household management, reliab and interested in serving peo

Bernadette Hoyle has been public information officer for the North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare for the past 3 years.

hey have had experience in the are of children or adults, and in ie purchase and preparation of)od.

Generally, homemakers are beveen the ages of 40 and 55, alough some are older or younger, epending on their other qualications for the work. Obviously, ie homemaker program has open- l up new job opportunities for omen in this age group. Women ho have not worked outside their vn homes, who are not trained r office work, teaching, or other bs requiring higher education, it who are skilled in housekeepg, caring for adults and children -skills learned by their own exerience as wives and mothers, e handling this job with great ccess. They, as homemakers in e public welfare program, are nployees of the county departents of public welfare, and are id a monthly salary within the erit system range. Vacation and ck leave are given in accordance ith the agency policy, and auto-

lomemakers who are cheerful, elpful companions can give a ig lift to those who can't get round.

bile mileage is paid for on the me basis as for other staff.

Homemakers should be able to t along amicably with other ople, and to adjust to various uations. A warm, outgoing perality, a positive philosophy of e, and the ability to give help d sympathetic understanding, are important qualities of the homemaker.

The homemaker should be emotionally mature, capable of assuming responsibility, and of withstanding criticism from relatives and neighbors. Above all, she must respect the confidential aspect of her job and refrain from discussing its problems with anyone except the public welfare caseworker, or other professional workers, such as a physician or nurse coming into the home. She must be able and willing to learn through her job experience, capable of working closely with the caseworker, and willing to improve her skills.

Homemakers go into a home for a few hours a day and work with the families and individuals. They clean house, and go to their work armed with mops, brooms, buckets and cleaning supplies. They buy groceries and other household items, plan and prepare meals, help in working out a budget, assist with baths and help with personal needs, do light laundry, mend clothing and household supplies, teach the families and individuals to help themselves, and serve as cheerful, helpful companions.

Homemakers do not take the place of a caseworker, a nurse or a maid. They are, as their title implies, "homemakers." And they make no decisions for the family, but **with** the family.

North Carolina's Homemaker Service program started back in 1947, with a demonstration project in three counties. The service was confined to families with children, and all costs of the program were paid with Federal Child Welfare funds. The demonstration project proved so successful, that other counties initiated Homemaker Service for children.

Public welfare in North Carolina for several years had been stressing the development of specialized public social services for the aged, and in 1958 the State Board of Welfare was given a grant of $20,000 from the Doris Duke Foundation to initiate a demonstration project of Homemaker Service for the aged in three rural counties: Alamance, Chatham and Harnett. Matching Federal funds were available to finance the project.

The success of the Doris Duke demonstration project, together with the State's earlier experiences in providing Homemaker Service, accelerated the expansion of the program. At present, the 15

Planning and preparing meals is a part of the welfare homemaker's duties.

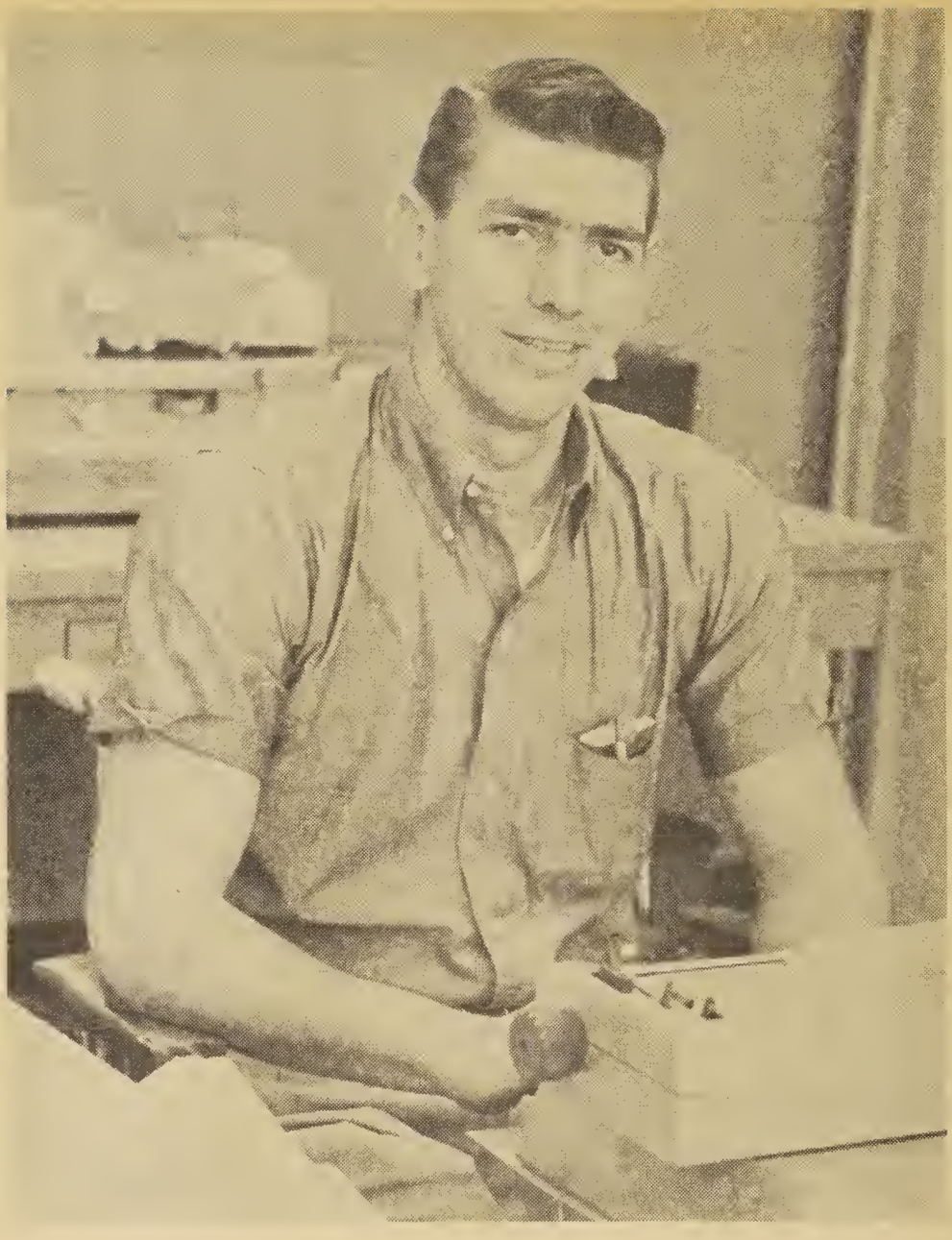
counties employing homemakers report that this service is one of the most effective methods of keeping persons in their own homes. It is economical, for on the one hand it guarantees better use of limited financial resources, and on the other it reduces the need for more costly types of care, such as in hospitals and other institutional settings.

The North Carolina Homemaker Service in public welfare has received national recognition. In 1962 the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare printed a publication of their "How They Do It" series devoted entirely to the program, titled "The North Carolina Experience: Homemaker Service in Public Welfare."

Homemaker Service has demonstrated its value to individuals and families, to the community, and to the State and local public welfare agencies.

For families and individuals

(Continued on page 24)



At 19, Larry White of Dobson suffered a spinal injury in an automobile accident and found his life changed overnight. Today he is self-supporting and past some difficult hurdles.

"The Good Lord's Been Good..."

By Bob Yarborough

Staff Writer, Elkin Tribune

UP UNTIL the night o March 1, 1958, Lar White's life was rel tively uncomplicated and about a normal as you'd expect. But th night Larry was in an automobi accident which changed th course of his life.

"Changed the course" is th proper phrase in Larry's case. I similar cases such accidents ar the resultant crippling practica ly brought an end to the victim usefulness. Larry was differen

At 19 Larry was a cripple, pa alyzed from the waist down ar unable to care for himself in ar way. Today at 23 he's an acti citizen, a wage earner, and ma ages himself very well.

It wasn't always th way. For the better part of thr years he was completely depen ent on others for his care. H mother, more than anyone el shouldered that burden.

"I realized that my mother a my father wouldn't always be ab to take care of me," Larry explai ed. "That's when I made up r mind to do something about it."

Then, with the help of t North Carolina State Rehabili tion Department, he was enroll in a rehabilitation center at Fis ersville, Va.

There he learned to ma age his personal needs and w given a course in business edu tion. He completed a 10-mo course at Fishersville (Woodr Wilson Rehabilitation Center) a now is employed as a clerk at Surry-Yadkin EMC office at D son.

At Fishersville, he learned walk with the use of braces; h to get in and out of a car assisted; how to maneuver

Here Larry pauses on a ramp built for him outside the office of Surry-Yadkin EMC at Dobson, where he is a full-time worker. The ramp is the only concession made to Larry, who is thankful for his progress.

wheelchair over curbs . . . plus a umber of other activities neces- ary to self-management.

"They also taught us how to owl and to play billiards, ping- ong and other games," he added.

His course of study (he hose business from among some 0 courses available) included ac- ounting, business math, English, ffice procedure, business mach- nes and typing.

Certainly Dame Fortune was ot smiling on Larry that night ack in 1958, but he still has a lot o be thankful for and nobody ealizes it more than he does.

"Gosh, I guess so," he said re- ently. "Just look at the way the eople right here in Dobson went ll out to help me. It's been ex- ensive. People here have been vonderful.

"Look at it this way. hey helped me when I really eeded it most. The least I can do s to take advantage of every op- ortunity to make myself as use- ul as possible."

Apparently he's doing just that.

At Surry-Yadkin EMC, where e is assistant to the work orders lerk-purchasing agent, Larry is ell-liked and is doing a good job.

"We're mighty pleased with the ay he's doing and we think he ikes it here," was the way Rob urrus, Surry-Yadkin EMC's man- ger put it.

Burrus and the others at he office make no special conces- ions for Larry and Larry asks one. Except for asking for an oc- asional hand with things like eaching high on a shelf or oving a business machine from ne table to another, Larry takes are of himself and works in- ependently.

Surry-Yadkin EMC is located in a new, one-story building which makes Larry's work much easier.

"About the only concessions we've made to Larry have been a couple of little ramps we've built where there's some step-up," Burrus said. "He gets along very well on his own and he doesn't want or need much help.

So Larry White is getting along fine now, using his newly-learned skills at home and at work. He gets into and out of his own car, drives to and from work and is no longer a burden on his mother and father.

"And working has helped me an awful lot," he emphasized. "The regular activities and my work mean a lot to me both physically and mentally. I'm a lot healthier now than I was before I began working."

Larry admitted that attitude is the chief obstacle to rehabilitation.

"It sure is," he said. "Some of the people at Fishersville just didn't seem to care much. But not me. I've never felt like giving up.

"The good Lord's been good to me. The least I can do is take advantage of the opportunities I'm given."

His boss and his co-workers think Larry White is an excellent example of why it pays to hire a handicapped person.

Crews rush wire-stringing work for distribution lines on Amargosa Valley Electric Cooperative project in Pahrump area, near Las Vegas.

AMARG

By Bob Cronin
NRECA Washington Correspondent

ONLY A FEW miles from glittering, brilliantly-lit Las Vegas, Nev., a tiny rural electric cooperative is battling three giant power companies in a courageous fight to bring central station service to members who live in one of the most desolate regions of the United States.

For 15 years, people of the sparsely-settled Amargosa and Pahrump Valleys in California and Nevada—consisting of about 550 families—awaited the day when electricity would lighten the load in their Death Valley and desert farms, ranches and homes. Their need was desperate.

When their pleas for electric service were repeatedly ignored for years by the power companies, the people—among the two percent in the nation still lacking central power service—decided to take matters into their own hands.

They formed an electric cooperative like thousands of rural residents have done in decades past. And as has happened so often to others, the Amargosa Valley Electric Cooperative soon found itself the target of a devastating barrage from the private electric utilities' big guns.

The fledgling co-op got a big lift when it signed a contract with the Atomic Energy Commission to provide additional power for the latter's large installation at Jackass Flats, Nev. The AEC acted because service being provided by the Nevada Power Company—on a line heavily-subsidized by the government—was inadequate for its increased demands.

The co-op planned a 138-kilovolt transmission line from Henderson (near Las Vegas) to Jackass Flats with provisions made for connections to serve the distribution lines for other cooperative members.

Then, after lengthy negotiations with the Bureau of Reclamation, Amargosa obtained an allocation of power from the Parker-Davis Dam and the Salt River Development in Arizona.

The full wrath of the power companies wasn't unleashed, however, until the announcement on March 5, 1962, that the Rural Electrification Administration was authorizing a loan of $3,940,000 to the cooperative.

This was the signal for the power companies to retaliate with every piece of artillery at their command in a concentrated effort to kill the little co-op at the start.

They turned on their propaganda machines full blast with misleading news articles, advertisements, radio and TV broadcasts designed to confuse the issues; dispatched their construction crews on a crash program to erect "spite lines" in the more developed areas in a move designed to lure away co-op customers; and employed countless legal maneuvers aimed at delaying and complicating Amargosa's progress.

After constructing a fence of power poles across the approach to Jackass Flats, Nevada Power complained to the state regulatory commission (which has no jurisdiction in such cases and did not act) about the cooperative. This forced Amargosa officials to make several needless trips back and forth between their office in Las Vegas to Carson City, 450 miles each way. This was one delaying maneuver.

Another came just as the cooperative was beginning construction. Nevada Power sought and obtained a temporary restraining order, and again co-op leaders had to trek back and forth between Las Vegas and the County Courthouse in Tonopah, 207 miles each way, to oppose the move.

When the two-week restraining order expired, Nevada Power struck again. It applied for a permanent injunction, necessitating lengthy hearings in the Tonopah Courthouse.

A battery of attorneys (including one from Sierra Pacific) appeared for the power companies. Lawyers also were on hand for the cooperative, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Bureau of Reclamation and the U. S. Attorney's office.

Meanwhile, the squeeze was on in California.

California Electric Power which held a long-dormant certificate to serve the Death Valley area, suddenly decided it wanted to turn over its rights to another

: Tiny Co-op Battles Giants

mpany, Southern California lison.

Nevada Power, powerless cross the state line, agreed to l its wholesale power to Edison the state line from its already dequate line to Jackass Flats. reviously, when the Cooperative ght to purchase wholesale wer from the line, Nevada wer said capacity was not ailable.)

When the Cooperative applied to e California Public Utilities mmission for a certificate to ild lines in Death Valley, South- n California Edison did the me. This involved the co-op in ditional complicated hearings in s Angeles, causing officials to ke trips back and forth from adquarters in Las Vegas, some 0 miles.

(The California commission has de no ruling in the case, as this written.)

Besieged on all sides, the reso- e members of Amargosa Co- erative are sticking to their ns. Subject to such an attack en it was in the process of ganizing, the co-op struggled liantly with practically no staff funds. Four of the five-man ard of directors are active farm- s and a board meeting requires 0 miles of desert travel for the jority.

There are no farm telephones, RFD mail deliveries and even rd-of-mouth communication is dom possible. Co-op Manager- gineer Phil Parker and his as- iates have done a magnificent j in the face of overwhelming ds.

Cooperative supporters ve held their ground, refusing allow the power company to ild lines on their property.

Valuable aid has come from the U.S. Department of Justice, acting on behalf of the AEC, which has requested the District Court not to halt the co-op's efforts to bring power to the area. AEC wants to prevent further delay in obtaining adequate power for its facilities at Jackass Flats. AEC is a member of the cooperative and probably will be its largest single consumer.

Additional assistance has been provided by the REA and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association to help the beleagured little co-op.

Power company charges that the tiny cooperative is trying to invade their area are ludicrous, as those familiar with the area know.

This is a land of sand and sagebrush—stretching for miles and miles—with an occasional farm or ranch to break the wide expanse. The co-op system, with its small membership, spreads out for some 120 miles in length and is about 20 miles wide. It will serve everyone in these arid valleys.

Amargosa (Spanish for "Bitter Desert") is moving ahead so that its rural members can successfully work the volcanic soil —considered excellent for such crops as long-staple cotton, alfalfa, wheat and grapes when water is available—with abundant and low-cost electricity.

The co-op is pushing ahead with construction of two distribution lines and has started its transmission line while awaiting action from the California Public Utilities Commission on its request for a certificate; and a ruling from district court on Nevada Power's application for a permanent injunction restraining the Co-op from building the distribution system.

Amargosa recently received from the Reno office of the Bureau of Land Management "advance permission to construct" the 138-KV transmission line between Henderson and Amargosa Valley.

Elmer S. Bowman, the persistent president of the Amargosa Cooperative, and other members are increasingly optimistic as work moves forward. A few months ago, Bowman said that "if Amargosa fails, I don't expect to see power in the Pahrump within ten years."

REA Administrator Norman Clapp voiced the feelings of cooperative supporters everywhere when he addressed the NRECA Regional Meetings this fall.

The Amargosa incident "is a struggle," he said, "which dramatizes afresh the selfishness, cynicism and greed that have characterized the opposition of the power companies to the rural electrification programs all these years.

"These companies who are trying to stop the cooperative and destroy it now talk about what they will do to serve the area but it is the old cream-skimming techniques all over again. They have not offered to serve all the ranchers the co-op proposes to serve—just some of them. The rest would be left stranded with the cooperative destroyed and the power companies in control again—and interested only in better-paying customers.

"We cannot afford to stand by and allow the destruction of the Amargosa project. It means too much to too many people. I can assure you that REA is putting the full weight of its resources behind the people of this cooperative and I know NRECA is doing likewise."

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Lee Wilder

For Sparkling Dishes in '63

NEW UNDER-SINK DISHWASHER

Here's a new automatic dishwasher that fits into a 24-inch wide area underneath a six-inch deep sink bowl. By using the formerly wasted space under a sink, it's possible for homemakers with small kitchens to enjoy this popular appliance. Plumbing fits right or left, and with an offset sink bowl, a food waste disposer can be installed.

A lot of old-fashioned notions about automatic dishwashing have gone down the drain. 'hen the machines first came on ıe market, a smart homemaker : our acquaintance ordered one ıstalled in her home.

"It looked like a porcelain ıant," she recalls. "Now, if the ɔuse should get on fire, I'd want ıe dishwasher saved first—out f all our belongings."

Her machine still performs efciently, but she's seen the new ıodels and their amazing adıntages, and an order for a 1963 ıodel has been written.

Her new dishwasher will be uieter, have bigger capacity—up) 12 and 17 place settings—be ısier to load, maintain hot water ɜmperatures t h r o u g h o u t the ycles, and has a choice of setngs.

It's no longer necessary to preınse the dishes under the water ıucets, because the powerful ew cascading action in the dish'asher removes every bit of food articles.

Special cycles are another adantage. For a full load, there's a ormal cycle of pre-rinse, wash, inse and dry for spot-free dishes. 'here's also a gentle cycle for fine hina and crystal; a heavy, surgıg cycle for pots and pans; and fast cycle for drying or warmıg dishes.

Not least, by any means, is the ealth advantage. Those unsaniary dishrags and hand towels are liminated completely, and the exremely high water temperature ombined with detergent is the ıost effective way to sanitize ishes.

One of the greatest advances y leading manufacturers is the ide choice available in frontɔading, drawer type or top-loadıg dishwashers.

Built-ins go under a counter, hen planning a new kitchen or emodeling an old one. Freetanding models can provide extra ork space; portables, which need o special installation, go to work t once and go with you when you ıove.

There's one minor point, too, hat can be a major one. An autoıatic electric dishwasher keeps he kitchen looking neater and the ink and counters uncluttered.

EASY KITCHEN CLEAN-UP

New portable has enough extra load capacity for once-a-day dishwashing for the average family. Mobile dishwasher washes, rinses, dries and sanitizes dishes. No unusual dish preparation is necessary; just load and dial away the problem. If the homemaker desires, this unit can be converted into undercounter model for permanent installation. This model can be moved, right along with other household furnishings.

Spruce Up Your Wardrobe

4916—Your own initials embroidered at neckline add a flourish to this pleated charmer. Printed Pattern in Jr. Miss Sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. Size 13 takes 4 yards 35-inch fabric.

9469—Two jacket versions, two skirts—sew them all. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12½-24½. Size 16½ collared jacket, slim skirt 2½ yards 54-inch fabric.

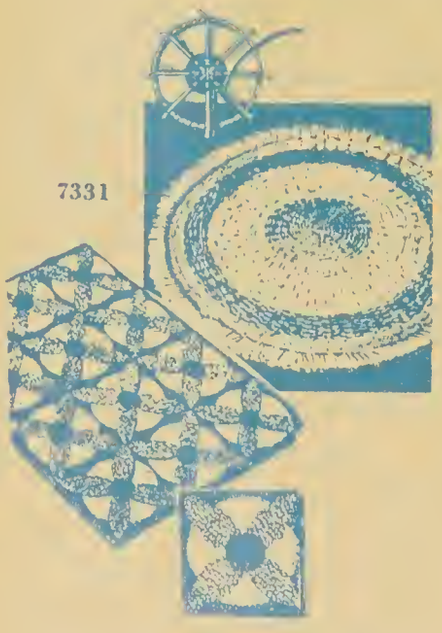
9073—Ruffled top, pedal pushers, shorts—all sew-easy. Printed Pattern in Child's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 top 1¼ yards 35-inch fabric; pedal pushers 1¼ yards.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to:

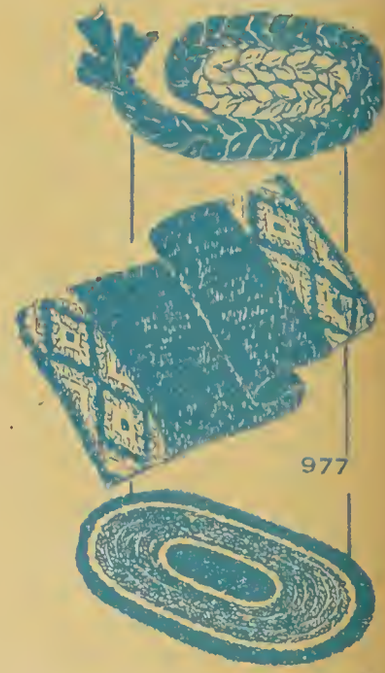
CAROLINA FARMER, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y.
Add 10¢ each for first-class mailing.

Extraordinary offer! Get ONE PATTERN FREE—any one you choose in our new Spring-Summer Pattern Catalog! Just mail COUPON inside the book to take advantage of this offer. SEND 50¢ NOW for this marvelous catalog—116 Printed Patterns, 304 design ideas.

Make A Hobby Of A Rug



- *From scraps*
- *From rags*



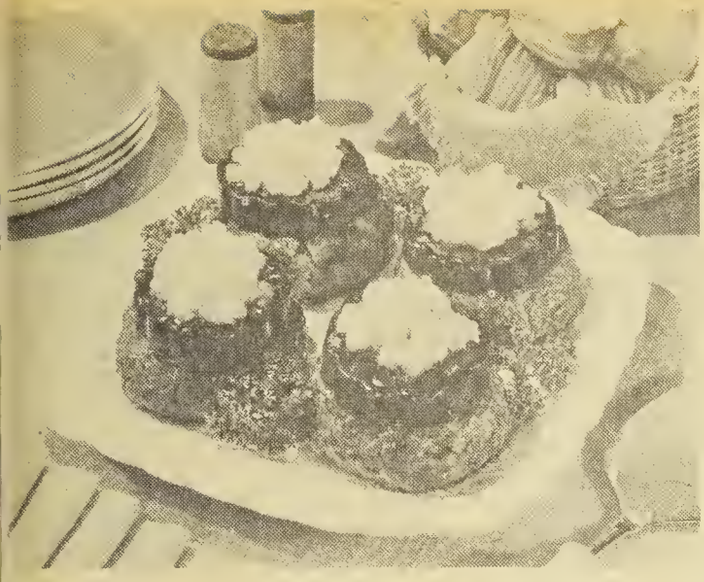
NEW RUGS from scraps! Clear instructions tell how to weave, braid, hook, or crochet rugs at so little cost.

Pattern 7331: directions for 9 different rugs; necessary patterns and a list of materials included. Make a "rag" rug.

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for each pattern to: THE CAROLINA FARMER, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 5¢ each for 1st-class mailing. Send 25¢ for Needlecraft Catalog.

Save money, and enjoy a fascinating hobby—rug-making! Use these styles in hall, any room.

Turn scraps into colorful area rugs—choose modern, Early American, braided, woven, tufted, appliqued, pieced. Pattern 977: charts; pattern for 9 rugs.



Top hat 'burgers give new face to an old friend.

KITCHEN CORNER

Recipes to Help Out The Budget

Everybody calls it hamburger, whether it's round stew meat or chuck, and it's inexpensive. These are fine for tight January pocketbooks:

HAMBURGER PIE

tablespoons butter
medium onion, chopped
tablespoons steak sauce
lb. ground beef
teaspoon salt
cups green beans, canned cooked
can condensed tomato soup
ackaged instant mashed potatoes, enough for 4-6 servings

Saute onion in butter until tender but not brown. Add ground beef, steak sauce and salt. Brown lightly. Stir in soup and beans and pour the mixture into 1½ quart casserole. Top with mounds of mashed potatoes and bake in moderate oven (350°) 25 minutes or until potatoes begin to brown. Serves 6.

TOP HAT 'BURGERS

lb. ground beef
teaspoon salt
tablespoon steak sauce
can (9 oz.) crushed pineapple
tablespoon butter or margarine
teaspoon curry powder
can (7 oz.) jellied cranberry sauce

Combine beef, salt, steak sauce and onion; toss lightly and shape into four patties. Broil or pan-fry to desired doneness. Meanwhile combine pineapple, butter or margarine, and curry; heat gently. Top each hamburger with one slice of cranberry sauce and a spooning of hot pineapple mixture.

Woman Talk

• • • • • • • • • • • • with Lee

One of the signs that winter is on the way, when you live in Florida, is the sound of the wild geese.

Autumn months have ambled past, crisp and dry, and then there will come a night when you awaken suddenly.

Somewhere above in the darkness, the geese speed past to warmth and safety. Their cry has a lonely sound, not unlike that of a conch shell blown by a key fisherman.

When you hear their voices, you know that winter has come to the north, and you turn in your bed, thinking it won't be long before cold weather creeps in upon the orange groves.

* * *

Not long after we moved to North Carolina, we drove from Charlotte to Gaddy's Pond to observe the famous annual pilgrimage of the geese seeking rest on the lake shores.

Near the outskirts of the refuge, eager hunters have built blinds to catch any uninitiated geese who may get lost.

But on the pond's surface float thousands and thousands of geese, and on the banks are thousands more gathered like a tent meeting.

Near dusk, the sky is filled with their beautiful silhouettes, as first one clan and then another drops with weary splashes into the water.

Some arrive with torn wings or part of a foot shot off, but they are safe at last. Often there will be the lovely snow geese, considered a rare sight.

Children roar with laughter as two drakes pace off for a bitter fight, while the object of their affections floats serenely in the other direction.

Some man named Gaddy started this, and in that miraculous unheard language, word spread among the geese that a winter resort awaited them in North Carolina.

* * *

The man at our house has hunted birds for years, successfully and happily. His hunting gear is a treasure, to be packed away at the end of the season, and certainly never laundered.

One asks permission, it seems, even to subject the insulated underwear to a washing machine.

A manful struggle has been made by me to cook the birds that arrive in that hunter's bag, and an even more manful struggle to swallow the cooking.

But this year, the finest goose of all was brought home by the hunter.

It is an ancient wooden decoy, rearing a proud head with shoe button eyes. No more will it play a con game for the hunters.

How often should teen-agers be permitted to borrow the family car?

Wally Pittman

"I think teen-agers should be able to borrow the family car when they can prove to their parents that they are mature enough to drive one. They should make pretty good grades and should already have finished their homework before they borrow the car. One important fact they should consider is whether it would interfere with the family's plans if they use the car."

Wally Pittman
200 Kenneth Blvd.
Havelock, N. C.

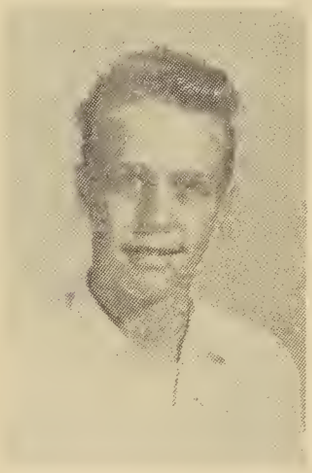
Wally likes sports, music, cars and girls, he says, and he's a sophomore at Havelock High School. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Pittman, members of Carteret-Craven EMC.

Jane Mullis

"I think if the teen-ager is a good driver, he should be allowed to use the car when his parents aren't going to need it. If the parents are going to need the car, I think teen-agers should be allowed to use it at least twice a week."

Jane Mullis
Rout 1
Laurel Springs, N. C.

Jane is the daughter of Mrs. Edna Mullis, and they are members of Blue Ridge EMC. Jane's 15 years old and attends Laurel Springs School.



James Arrowood Jr.

"I think teen-agers should be able to use the family car once or twice a week, except when there are special occasions or other events that are important. Then they will not be careless with the family car."

James Arrowood Jr.
Route 4, Box 321
Burnsville, N. C.

James is 15 years old and in the eighth grade, and his hobbies are basketball and music. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Arrowood, members of French Broad EMC.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

"In my opinion, a teen-age should be permitted to borrow th family car to go on Saturday nigh dates, to parties and school events How well he takes care of the ca should also be a factor in determ ining how often he can borrow it If he drives fast or carelessly, don't think he should be permitte to use the car. If the teen-ager i a good risk as a driver, he shoul be allowed to use it."

Evelyn Adams
Route 2, Box 244
Hiddenite, N. C.

Evelyn is 17 and a senior a Hiddenite High School. Her par ents are Mr. and Mrs. Sam Adams members of Davie EMC.

NEXT QUESTION

Should a girl pay any of the ex penses on a date?

This was submitted by Eliza beth Moore, age 14, who lives o Route 1 at Cleveland, N. C. Sh attends R. A. Clement School, an her family is served by Davi EMC at Mocksville. Elizabeth say her hobbies are fishing, sewin and piano.

If you have a good answer, sen to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Bo 1699, Raleigh, N. C. at once. Sen a photo, too, if you have one, (w can't return it) and a few fact about yourself. Include your pa ents' name, and the name of th electric membership corporatio serving you. If your answer i published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a ques tion, send it along for our state wide panel to answer. For eac question used, the sender will ge a $5 check. Jot yours down an send it to us right away.

AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

Elsewhere in the pages of **The Carolina Farmer** we frequently have discussed the merits of a farm shop for epair and maintenance of farm quipment. What we have had to ay has probably been more appli- able to the big farmer with a con- iderable amount of equipment to eep repaired—making necessary ıore tools and more space than ıight be required by the average omeowner.

Many of you aren't engaged in ig-time farming. Many of you do ot farm at all. Most of you, ıough, are homeowners. And this ıeans that you have a house to ıaintain. This, then, brings on a efinite need for some kind of a orkshop, if yours is the typical ome where there always seems) be something that needs fix- ıg.

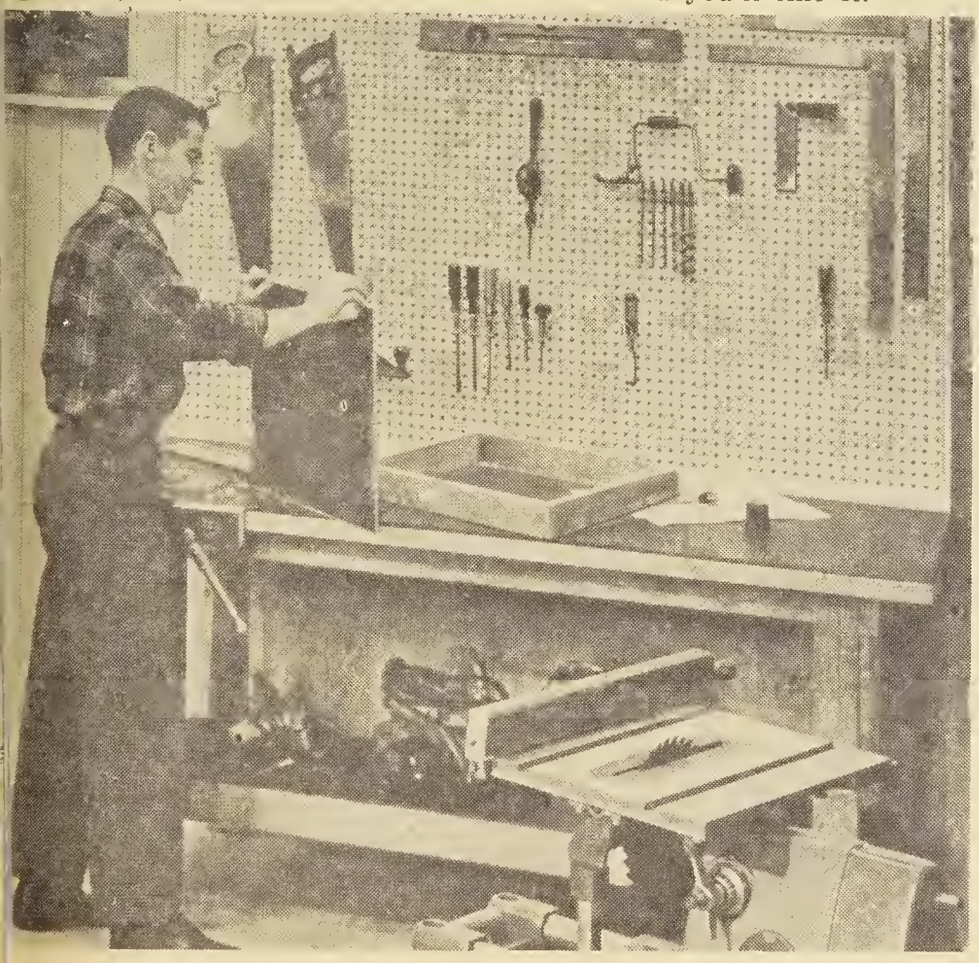
A home workshop need not be laborate and expensive, but it ıould be orderly, systematic, well ghted, and adequately wired. I ıight add, too, that it should be in a convenient location because the problem of getting started is usually greater than the task itself.

More and more of the homes being built nowadays have either full or partial basements. Basements provide an excellent place for home workshops, but it usually isn't the only place around the farm home. One can almost always find a corner in a garage or other outbuilding where home repair projects can be accomplished easily.

Most "fix-it" jobs require only the basic tools, and unless you're particularly adept at using the more complicated tools, better leave those for the experts.

The picture on this page shows most of the tools you might need for repair projects around the house, and there's no tremendous amount of space required. Hand tools hang within easy reach and the power tools are stored underneath the working surface of the bench.

Start looking around your home or outbuildings for space for a home workshop. You can probably find it—and you'll like it.



NURSERY STOCK SALE

Strong, hardy plants, each plant labeled, fresh packed to arrive in good condition. Planting instructions included in each order.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Spirea Anthony Waterer, Dwarf, Red. 1 ft.	$0.49 ea.
Crepe Myrtle, Red, Purple, White. 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Weigelia, Colors—Red, Pink, Yellow. 1 to 2 ft.	.17 ea.
Althea, Colors—Red, Purple, White. 1 to 2 ft.	.15 ea.
Forsythia, Yellow. 1 to 2 ft.	.12 ea.
Double Bridal Wreath Spirea. 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
Bush Honeysuckle, Red, Pink. 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
Deutzia Double White. 1 to 2 ft.	.12 ea.
Hydrangea, P. G. Large White. 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
Persian Lilac, Orchid Color. 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
Old Fashion Lilac, Purple. 1 to 2 ft.	.25 ea.
Snowball Bush—Huge White. 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
Snowberry, Red or White. 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
Russian Olive. 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
Flowering Almond—Double Pink. 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
Tamarix, Pink Flowers. 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
Red Barberry. 1 to 2 ft.	.25 ea.
Hybrid French Lilac, Red or Purple. 1 to 2 ft.	.98 ea.
Pussy Willow, Bears Catkins. 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
Hibiscus, Asst. Colors	.15 ea.
Rose of Sharon, Mixed Colors. 1 to 2 ft.	.10 ea.
Red Flowering Quince. 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
Spirea Van Houtti, White. 1 to 2 ft.	.15 ea.
Pink Spirea, Callosa Rosea. 1 to 2 ft.	.12 ea.
Sweet Mock Orange, Large White. 1 to 2 ft.	.15 ea.
Sweet Shrub. 1 to 2 ft.	.15 ea.

FLOWERING TREES

Magnolia Grandiflora. 1 to 2 ft.	.65 ea.
Pink Flowering Mimosa. 3 to 4 ft.	.19 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood. 2 ft.	1.39 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood. 2 to 3 ft.	.19 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood. 3 to 5 ft.	.35 ea.
Golden Rain Tree. 1 to 2 ft.	.45 ea.
American Red Bud. 2 to 3 ft.	.17 ea.
Red Flowering Peach. 2 to 3 ft.	.35 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum 2½ to 4 ft.	.45 ea.
Red Flowering Crab. 2 to 3 ft.	.59 ea.
Chinese Red Bud. 1 ft.	.69 ea.
Golden Chain Tree. 1 to 2 ft.	.69 ea.
Smoke Tree. 1 to 2 ft.	.95 ea.
Double-Pink Flowering Cherry. 3 to 4 ft.	2.49 ea.

SHADE TREES

Silver Maple. 3 to 4 ft.	.19 ea.
Weeping Willow. 3 to 5 ft.	.29 ea.
Chinese Elm. 3 to 4 ft.	.25 ea.
Ginko Tree. 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
Lombardy Poplar. 3 to 5 ft.	.19 ea.
Sycamore. 3½ to 5 ft.	.49 ea.
Pin Oak, Red Oak. 2 to 3 ft.	.69 ea.
White Birch. 2 to 3 ft.	.45 ea.
Crimson King Maple (Patent No. 735) 2 to 3 ft.	2.49 ea.
Fassen's Red Leaf Maple. 2 to 3 ft.	1.98 ea.
Sugar Maple. 3½ to 5 ft.	.39 ea.
Sweet Gum. 2 to 3 ft.	.39 ea.

FRUIT AND NUT TREES

Peach: Elberta, Belle Georgia. 2 to 3 ft.	.39 ea.
Apple: Red & Yellow Delicious. 2 to 3 ft.	.59 ea.
Plum: Methely, Burbank. 2 ft.	.59 ea.
Pear: Kieffer, Bartlett. 2 to 3 ft.	.85 ea.
Cherry: Montmorency. 2 ft.	.85 ea.
Apricot Tree. 2 ft.	.59 ea.
5-N-1 Apple, 5 Varieties on Each Tree. 3 to 4 ft.	2.49 ea.
Chinese Chestnut. 1 to 2 ft.	.69 ea.
Butter Nut. 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Hardy Seedling Pecan. 8 to 12 inches	.39 ea.
Hazelnut. 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.

VINES

Red Scarlet Honeysuckle	.29 ea.
Wisteria Purple	.39 ea.
Bittersweet	.19 ea.
Clematis Vine—Collected	.19 ea.
Concord Grape Vine	.45 ea.

EVERGREENS

Glossy Abelia. ½ to 1 ft.	.19 ea.
American Holly Collected. ½ to 1 ft.	.17 ea.
Rhododendron Collected, ½ to 1 ft.	.19 ea.
Hetzi Holly. ½ to 1 ft.	.45 ea.
Pfitzer Juniper—Irish Juniper. ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Nandina, Red Berried. 1 ft.	.45 ea.
Hemlock Collected. 1 ft.	.19 ea.
Boxwood. ½ to 1 ft.	.35 ea.
Mountain Laurel. 1 ft.	.17 ea.

HEDGE PLANTS (1 to 2 FT.)

50 Evergreen South Privet Hedge for	.89
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These plants, unless otherwise stated, are nursery grown from seeds, cuttings or budded stock, inspected by the Tennessee Department of Agriculture. Your opportunity to buy good plants at low grower prices.

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PROFIT OR LOSS?

Feed Processing Can Make The Difference

By ARCHIE HATHCOCK

CAN FEED processing cost make the difference between operating at a profit or operating at a loss? Gerard Hardy is convinced that it can. Hardy is a poultryman who lives in the Moss Hill Community at Rt. 1, Seven Springs. And he knows whereof he speaks. He's been in the hatching egg business and feeding flocks of hens for 20 years.

Several years ago Hardy quit buying ready-mixed feeds and started grinding his own with tractor power. Modernizing even further two years ago, Hardy installed a system of electric 3-phase motors for grinding, mixing, and moving grain for his flock of layers. "This," says Hardy, "is saving me at least $30 per ton over what ready-mixed feeds would cost."

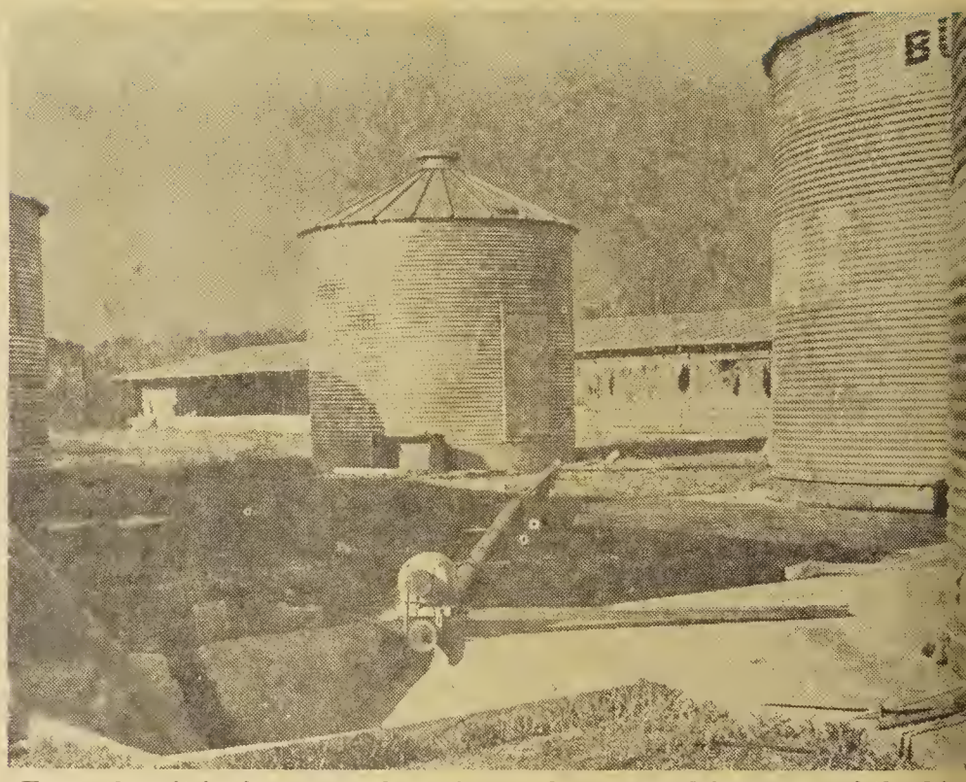
Hardy's flock of 6,500 laying hens and 700 roosters are now eating around 10 tons of feed per week. By grinding and mixing his own feed instead of buying it ready to use, he is saving around $300 per week.

To make the difference between profit and loss even greater, Hardy grows and stores his own grain—most of which is corn. For storing his grain he has five bins with a total capacity of 12,000 bushels. These are set in a semicircle near the building housing the grinder. Corn, brought in from the fields by truck, is dumped into a small pit near the semicircle of bins. From the pit, the grain is augered into the bins. Then, whenever it is needed, it can be augered into the mixer from the bins.

In addition to the grain storage bins, there is a feed storage bin at each of the three laying houses. These bins serve a total of 1,400 feet of feeder space. Feed is carried to the chickens at timed intervals.

Presently Hardy's flock is laying around 4,000 eggs per day. These are sold to a hatchery in Smithfield at around 70 cents per dozen.

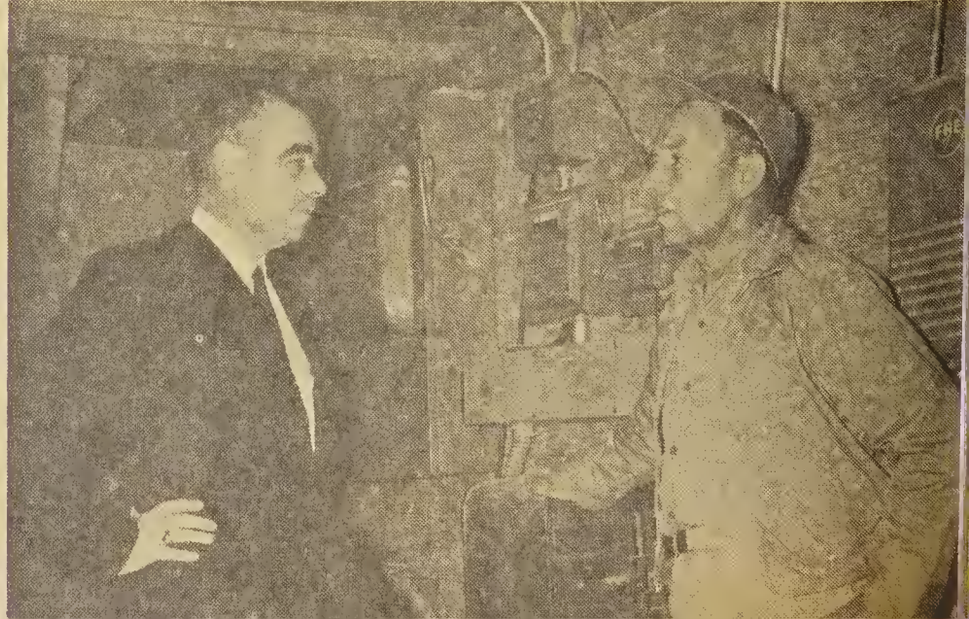
Grading and candling is done electrically. Hardy confesses, though, that he has little to do with this part of the operation. Most of it is done by Mrs. Hardy and their two daughters, Nancy, 7, and Iris, who is 14.

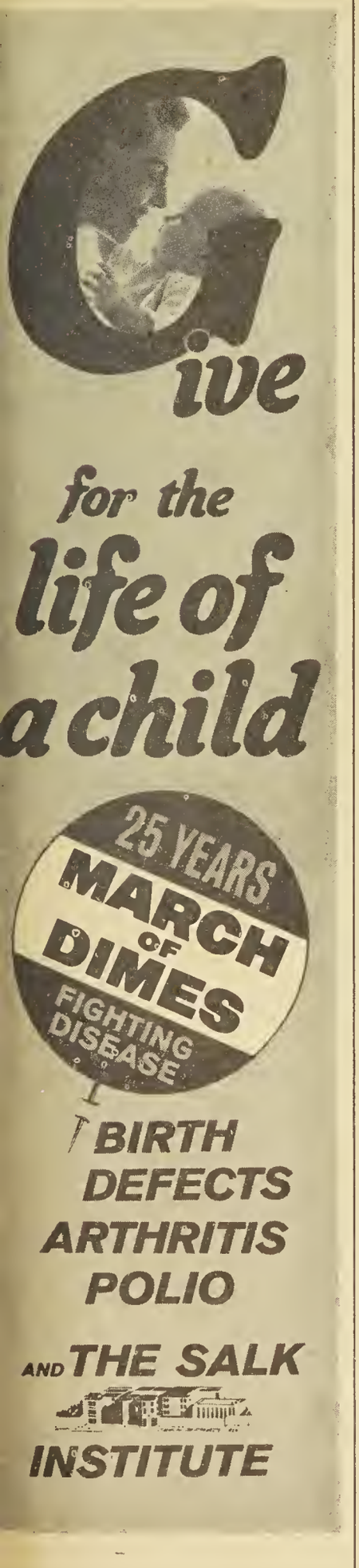


From the pit in foreground, grain can be augered into any of the bin for drying and storing until it is needed.

Hardy had words of high prai for the low cost of the electr service which he gets from Tr County Electric Membersh Corporation at Goldsboro. "M power bill for this operation ru to only around $15 to $18 p month. When we were using t tractor for grinding we cou never grind while it was rainin so you can't beat electricity f convenience, either," he says.

Wilton Rowe, left, Electrification Advisor for Tri-County EMC, an Gerard Hardy discuss some possible changes in the 3-phase equip ment shown.





BLUEPRINT

(Continued from page 5)

their energy, their money, and in many cases their adult lives of service, in these cooperatives are entitled to more than treatment as stop-gap, temporary systems, with only second-class rights, or as proposed in this legislation, without any right of survival. They have earned and are entitled to a permanent place in the power and communications industries serving the territories they developed."

Clapp pointed out that REA has made loans to 33 electric cooperatives, eight telephone cooperatives and nine commercial telephone companies in North Carolina. "Without exception," he said, "these systems are successfully fulfilling their missions of service to the people of North Carolina. They are financially stable and in many of their communities represent the most substantially locally owned and managed enterprise."

The state's cooperatives lashed backed at the General Statutes Commission at public hearings held earlier this month in Raleigh. They condemned the proposed laws regarding electric co-ops and countered by offering proposals of their own for commission consideration.

Our rural electrics called for amendments to present North Carolina laws which would prevent duplication of service and provide that a change in status of an area from "rural" to "nonrural" would not affect a cooperative's right to continue serving that area. The proposals given to the commission provided that no cooperative could begin serving in a nonrural area for the first time.

In a statement to the Commission, Tarheel Electric charged that "there is neither need nor justification for including municipal systems and electric and telephone co-ops under the certification and franchising authority of the State Utilities Commission."

The report of the Statutes Commission would not give the cooperatives any protection against what has historically proved to be a hostile Utilities Commission.

"Quite the contrary," the co-ops charged, "The report affirms what has long been the dominant philosophy both of the utility statutes, and for the most part, of the members of the Utilities Commission—that a public service corporation must be profit-motivated to be truly 'legitimate' and that regulatory laws must be structured and administered accordingly."

After the Commission has had time to digest information gathered at the public hearings, it will then make its final recommendations to the General Assembly.

Legislative Day

North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives will bring Capital City area listeners up-to-the minute news of the happenings of the General Assembly this session.

Starting on Wednesday, Feb. 6, Tarheel Electric Membership Association will begin sponsoring "Legislative Day" on WPTF radio (680 kc). The program will be heard from 6:30 p.m. to 6:45 p.m. each day Monday through Friday.

"Legislative Day" will be conducted by Jerry Elliott, WPTF's news director, who has had long experience in covering legislative happenings.

In addition to news, the program will include frequent personal interviews with the most important legislators and other people who daily make the news.

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HOMEMAKER SERVICE

(Continued from page 11)

there is tangible evidence of improvement in housekeeping practices and generally improved housing, better nutrition, improved child care, reduced cost of medical care, improved hygiene of the recipient, better grooming of all members of the family, increased interest in community activities, and more acceptance of the individual or family by relatives and neighbors.

Communities as a whole have shown interest and pride in the improved living conditions of public welfare recipients receiving Homemaker Service, and have responded positively to the public welfare department's efforts to provide better service to people.

In many rural counties, where the department of public welfare is small, caseloads generally too high, and more caseworkers urgently needed, those counties which have Homemaker Service are enthusiastic about its helpfulness. Homemaker Service in rural counties is highly visible, and a successful demonstration project usually sells itself. In North Carolina's experience, the Homemaker demonstration pr jects have been the key to initia ing new programs in rural cou ties, to showing how living stan ards can be raised, and in promo ing better understanding of t total public welfare program.

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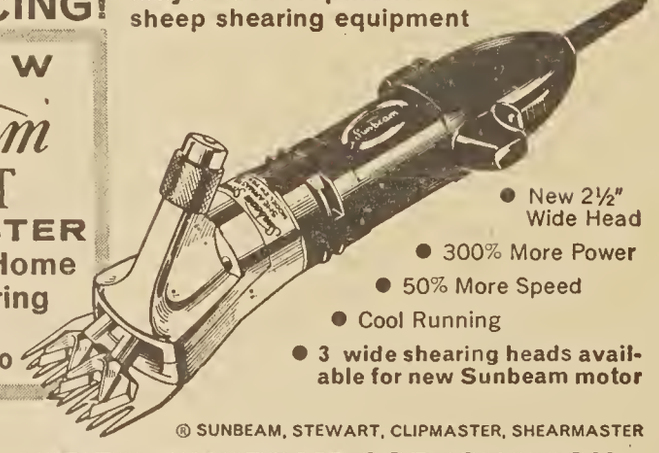

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HALE!

O.K., it saves the cost of poles, but I still don't like it."

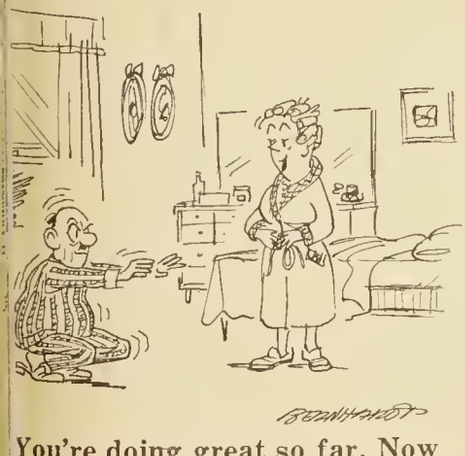
Truly A Threat

"I'm warning you," said the asperated piano teacher to his pil, "if you don't behave your-lf, I'll tell your parents you have lent."

•

Try And See

An irate lawyer trying to estab-h a point in cross-examination manded of the defendant:
"Madam, while you were taking ur dog for a walk, did you stop ywhere?"
"Sir," the witness said quietly, ave you ever taken a dog for a lk?"



You're doing great so far. Now t's see if you can get back up."

Wisecracks

. . . The only reason some people have a secret sorrow is that the rest of us won't listen to them.

. . . The driver who sticks his elbow out too far may find it going home in another car.

. . . Show me a man who understands women, and I'll show you a man who is in for a big surprise.

. . . An extravagance is anything you buy that is of no earthly use to your wife.

Catty Remark

A well-dressed woman hurried into a supermarket, picked up a can of cat food and immediately approached the checkout counter with her single purchase.

Placing it on the counter, she turned to the woman who would have been next and said casually, "I hope you won't mind my pushing in like this. It's rather urgent."

"Not at all," replied the other, "you look hungry."

"When I agreed to take care of their stock while they took a vacation, I figured they were going south."

Tic For Tac

Two young bricklayers were sent to a farm to build a new chimney. They had been there a couple of days when one said to the other that he would have a bit of fun with Jean, the housemaid. So next morning when she brought out the morning coffee, Jock said to her, "Do you know if the roosters on this farm lay eggs, Jean?"

She replied, "I don't know anything about the farm. I just help the farmer's wife. But I heard the farmer say to his wife this morning, 'There are two silly cows on this farm who can't lay bricks.' "

Ready To Reap

The rough-looking man on the bus was annoyed by the long wisp of artificial grain which was the ornament on the hat of the woman who sat next to him. It was placed horizontally and was tickling his face. Suddenly it came to rest in his ear and the man took a penknife from his pocket and began stropping it on the palm of his hand.

"Sir!" exclaimed the woman. "What are you going to do with that knife?"

"Well, lady," he replied, "if them oats gets in my ear again, there's going to be a harvest."

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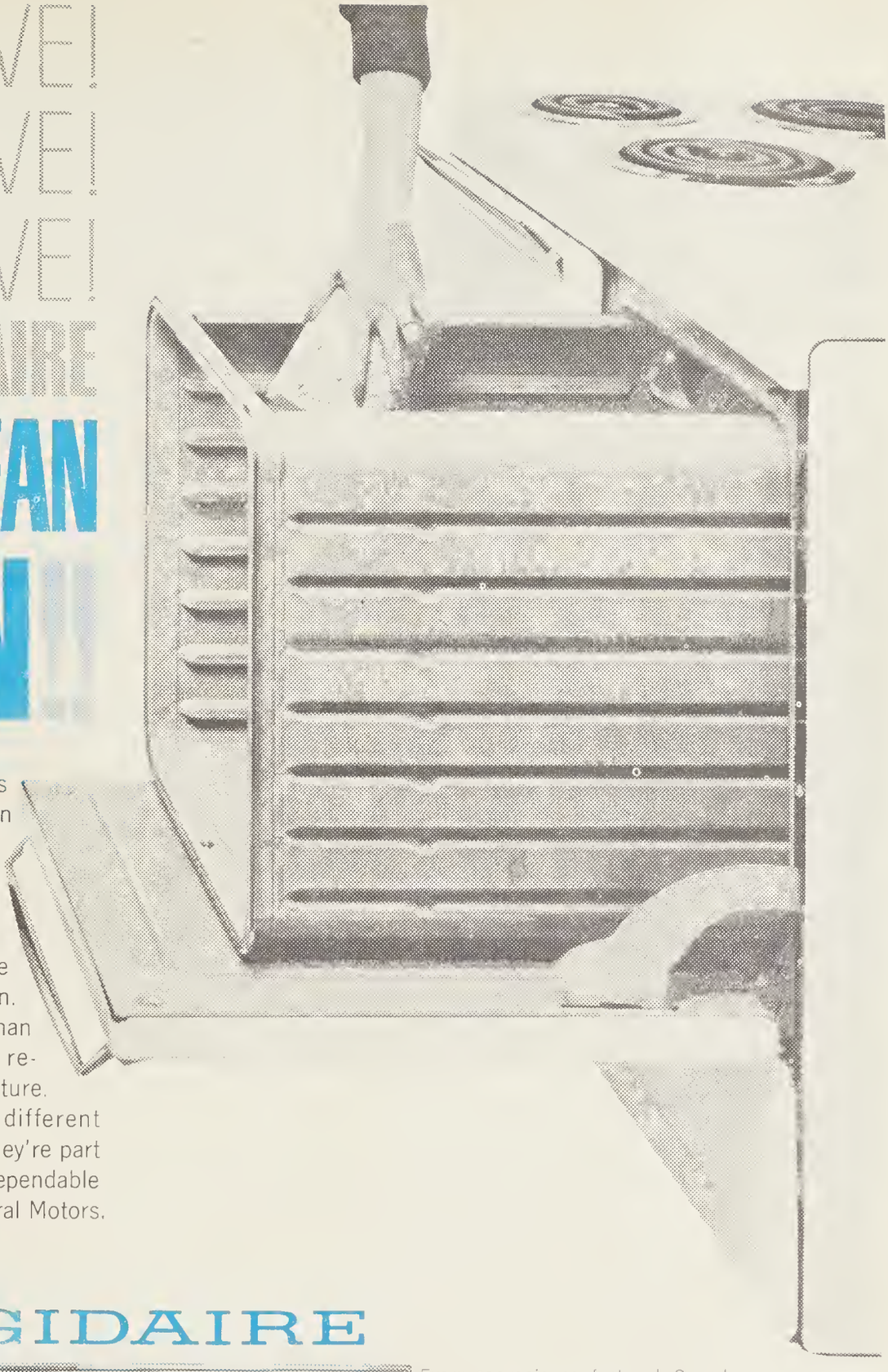

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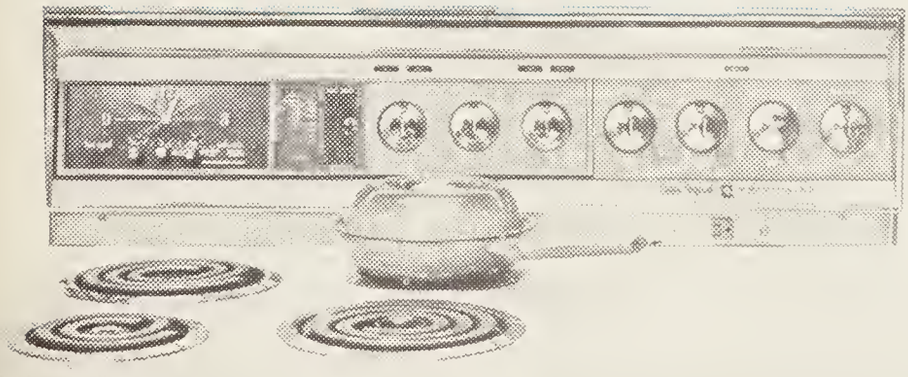

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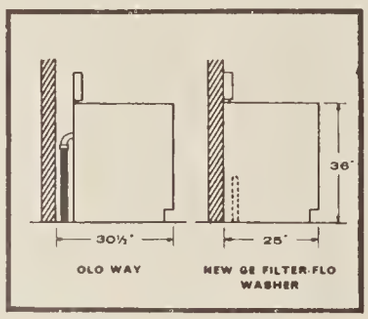

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